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Carters Pick Up 211 Delegates; Rivals Ink He Can Win

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter won only one of three primaries yesterday but gained enough delegates to lead his major rivals calculated today that his nomination as a presidential candidate was a near certainty. Carter, victorious in Ohio but not too close in New Jersey and in California, won 211 of the 540 delegates at stake on the day of the long primary season. He predicted that he had the votes needed for a first-ballot victory between now and the start of the Democratic National Convention July 12.

Californians Ink A-Power 2-1 Margin

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, June 9.—On 15, the controversial power plants lost by more than a margin at the polls statewide election showed today. Proposition, opposing construction of nuclear power plants, was the first popular vote in the United States on nuclear power as a source for the

pre-election reports that nearly \$4 million in the campaign, outstanding backers initiative was aimed at construction of new plants in California phasing out existing less federal accident limits were lifted and questions resolved to station of the California Legislature. Senate contended that nuclear power was as safe as public utilities said it radioactive wastes stored and spent fuel processed without danger to the public, the power would be unaffected. Senate charged that the initiative was unnecessary because of safety precautions already in place. They said the initiative would halt nuclear power in its tracks by a series of unfed federal and state

Wallace Urges His Delegates Back Carter in Convention

By GOMERY, Ala., June 9

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama urged his delegates to support Carter for the Democratic nomination today and delegates throughout the state to vote for Mr. Carter in the first ballot. Wallace said Mr. Carter had tried unsuccessfully to call through to the Georgia governor. He said he told Mr. Carter he was to ask all his 188 delegates to cast their ballots at a vice-presidential convention for Mr. Carter.

Wallace Boycott UN Council East Debate

By GOMERY, Ala., June 9

Mr. Wallace boycotted the UN Council today as the UN held its third Middle East session. The 15-nation council convened in a demand by a General Assembly committee that it order to withdraw from all occupied Arab territory by June 1 of next year. The opposition of the States, the Palestine Liberation Organization was sent to the council table by an Arab ally, Britain, France and the United States. Mr. Ambassador Chami Haddad a news conference to his delegation's position.



Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter and his family acknowledging cheers of campaign workers at his headquarters in Atlanta.

Ford Wins 2; Reagan Big California Victor

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—President Ford won the Ohio and New Jersey Republican primaries yesterday, but his two victories were offset as Ronald Reagan won a decisive triumph in his home state primary in California.

Ford's 35 per cent to capture all 167 delegates in California's winner-take-all primary. The final three primaries left the outcome of the Republican presidential race in almost as much doubt as when the primary trail began four months ago in New Hampshire.

former California governor a "warmer" did not work and may have backfired. Nevertheless, the President emerged from the last three primaries slightly better off than expected before the voting. His campaign aides expressed confidence last night that they could round up the about 200 additional delegates Mr. Ford needs to secure the Republican nomination.

A total of 1,130 delegates is needed to win the nomination and an unofficial count today showed 914 for the President, 857 for Mr. Reagan and 203 uncommitted.

Confers With Assad on Lebanon Arab League Urges Joint Peace Force

By GOMERY, Ala., June 9

CAIRO, June 9 (UPI)—An Arab plan for collective peacekeeping in Lebanon was set up today as a six-nation force of several thousand men to replace Syrian troops there, but everything will depend on Syria's reaction, Arab League officials said today.

The major dissenter was California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., who trounced Mr. Carter in the California primary—his fourth victory over the former Georgia governor in five tries. Gov. Brown also provided the campaign impetus for an uncommitted delegate state that finished ahead of Carter delegates in New Jersey, 43 per cent to 38 per cent.

thing similar for Lebanon. If Syria goes along with the plan, they said, the conference will set up a "supreme executive committee" to define the tasks of the joint force and determine the duration of its mandate and other details.

saying today that Libyan and Algerian military units would arrive in Damascus soon to join Syrian forces in "maintaining security and stability" in Lebanon.

Left unsettled by the mixed returns were the prospects of Sen. Humphrey, who is, along with Gov. Brown, the favorite of the uncommitted New Jersey delegates. Sen. Humphrey said this morning that he would defer for the moment a decision on launching an active campaign. Sen. Humphrey's unofficial "draft committee" in Washington said it would urge him to declare his candidacy. But Mayor Daley said it would urge him to declare his candidacy. But Mayor Daley said it would urge him to declare his candidacy.

The league's assistant secretary-general, Sayed Nidal, said the force would be under the command of the league's military assistant secretary-general—a post held at present by the Egyptian chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Ali Fahmy.

The four-member mission to Damascus was led by Bahrain Foreign Minister Mohammed Bin Mubarak and included the league's secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, and delegates from Libya and Algeria.

Violence erupted again today in the Basque region, where suspected separatists assassinated a local rightist party chief. The national news agency, Citra, identified the victim as Luis Carlos Albo Llanos, 55, a lawyer and chief of the National Movement in the industrial town of Bazarri, near Bilbao.

Agreement on the composition of the multinational force was reached in the context of a resolution adopted by an emergency Arab foreign ministers conference, which opened here last night.

The resolution, passed at dawn today after a seven-hour session, calls for an immediate ceasefire in Lebanon, withdrawal of Syria's expeditionary force and its replacement by "token Arab peacekeeping contingents."

He said that he was killed by shots fired from a car as he walked toward a school where he was to give a political lecture. His death brought to 14 the number of persons killed in political violence in the Basque region this year.

Step to Democracy Adolfo Suarez, a Cabinet minister and secretary-general of the National Movement, told the Cortes that the new law was an important step in introducing a modern democracy to Spain.

The mission had been expected to go to Beirut from Damascus but instead returned directly to Cairo.

The Egyptian Middle East News Agency said in a dispatch from Baghdad that "sectors of the Iraqi Army are advancing toward the Syrian front in order to take their positions in the Arab arena and perform their national duty."

thrust into Lebanon last week and the alliance of Palestinian and leftist groups that opposed the Christian rightists throughout the civil war.

He urged early passage of a new electoral law, saying that the key to democracy lay in a good electoral system which would allow several parties but avoid the "standardization of forces."

Results of the primaries yesterday in California, Ohio and New Jersey swelled Mr. Carter's delegate total, with Gov. Wallace's 188, to more than 1,300 of the 1,505 needed for the nomination. In many states, delegates pledged to a candidate must support that candidate through one or two ballots at the convention.

The agency said the Iraqi government also ordered higher institute graduates—whose military conscription had earlier been postponed—to join the armed forces within 48 hours.

Workers reportedly carrying away the body of a Syrian killed when Syrian tank column was fired on in Sidon.

Another deputy urged that all control of and sanctions on parties should be left to the supreme court. Under the law, the government can refuse to recognize a party and suspend or fine it for infringements such as receiving foreign funds, but the final word rests with the supreme court.

Spain Lifts Ban On Parties But Still Bars Reds

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, June 9.—Spain's Cortes passed a law today lifting a 37-year-old ban on all political parties, except Communists, anarchists and separatists. The law was passed despite objections by the extreme rightists that it was unconstitutional and would destroy the authoritarian system left by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The vote was 338 in favor, 91 against and 24 abstentions. The National Movement was the only party permitted under the Franco regime. The law provides for the legalization of political parties except "those whose objective is violent destruction of the legal, political, social or economic order, or which attack in any way the sovereignty, unity or independence of the fatherland, or the integrity of its territory or the national security."

Attempt to Divide The exclusion of the Communists was seen as an attempt by the government to divide the opposition, which formed an alliance in March including the Communists, Socialists and leftist Christian Democrats.

Violations of human rights in Latin America has been the major topic so far at this sixth General Assembly of the Organization of American States, which is being attended by all members of the regional organization except Cuba and Mexico.

Stock Tables Unavailable

The IHT regrets that because of transmission difficulties it is unable to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

OAS Nations Urged to Heed Rights Code

Kissinger Warns Chile on Relations

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, June 9 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that human rights violations had "impaired our relationship with Chile" and called on all American countries to observe "fundamental standards of humane conduct."

Mr. Kissinger addressed a closed session of the meeting of American foreign ministers here. Earlier, the ministers heard Dudley Thompson, foreign minister of Jamaica, appeal to Chile to grant 4,000 political prisoners an amnesty.

Strengthen Mandate Mr. Kissinger proposed that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, an organ of the OAS, be given a stronger mandate and an enlarged staff and budget to investigate the status of human rights without having to wait for complaints.

This seven-member commission has submitted to the OAS General Assembly a public report covering human rights violations in more than a dozen Latin American countries and two restricted reports on violations in Chile and Cuba.

Mr. Kissinger said that the commission had demonstrated "independence, even-handedness and constructive potential" in its work, which has not been given a warm welcome by the Latin American dictatorships.

Since most of the 25 countries in the OAS are under military regimes, Mr. Kissinger's statement was cautious and designed to avoid a split in the assembly over an issue that was not even on the agenda until last year.

He made only veiled reference in his statement to the restrictive political conditions in such countries as Brazil, where restrictive security measures are linked to intensive economic development.

"Technological progress without social justice mocks humanity and nationalism without a consciousness of human community—which means a shared concern for human rights—refines instruments of oppression," Mr. Kissinger said.

The secretary of state met for an hour yesterday with Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the Chilean President, and several of his ministers.

A State Department official said that Mr. Kissinger had given Gen. Pinochet advance notice of the content of his statement. But Chile gave no support to the proposal to strengthen the human-rights commission.

Norway to Establish Anti-Oil-Spill Depots

OSLO, June 9 (Reuters).—The Norwegian parliament decided today to establish six depots along the coast of Norway to fight possible oil pollution.

It appropriated 65 million kroner (\$10.5 million) for the development and purchase of new equipment to fight oil spills from ships and oil drilling rigs.

French Reds Woo Gaullists, Attack Shift in Military Policy

By James Goldborough

PARIS, June 9 (UPI).—French Communist leader Georges Marchais appealed to the Gaullists today to "come with us" in opposition to the government, which he called "the most reactionary, conservative and backward" that France has known.

In his most outspoken statement of his party's blueprint for winning the left wing into a "union of the French people," Mr. Marchais condemned the government's "recently revealed changes in military strategy and said that French foreign policy 'no longer has anything to do with that of Gen. de Gaulle.'"

Taking advantage of the Gaullist-government split that has developed in the National Assembly over the tax-reform bill, Mr. Marchais launched the appeal to isolate the government and its defenders.

"True Gaullists have nothing to do anymore with the UDR (Gaullist party)," he said. "They should come with us in a policy of peace, national grandeur and independence."

Resembles Italian Bid

Although the French party's proposals for a union of the French people resembles the Italian party's efforts to widen its appeal beyond the traditional left, Mr. Marchais denied that a

kind of "Euro-Communism" was developing in Western Europe. He said that Italian party leader Enrico Berlinguer had not volunteered the term "Euro-Communism" during the Berlinguer-Marchais meeting here last week, but had used it in answering a question.

"There can be no question," Mr. Marchais said today, "of forming an international Communist organization, either on a world, European or regional level."

But he admitted that certain "affinities" existed between the French and Italian parties, and said that a success by the Italian party in the elections of June 20-21 would be felt here.

Speaking at a meeting with the foreign press, Mr. Marchais condemned the French military doctrine outlined by Gen. Goy Méry, the French chief of staff, in an article in the National Defense Review published last week.

Security Involved

Gen. Méry pointed out that while French forces would not be stationed in forward defenses in West Germany in peacetime, they would in all likelihood be moved up to fight with other allied troops in case of conflict. "It would be extremely dangerous," he wrote, "for us to remain out of that first battle in which our own security would be at stake."

Such a statement had not been made publicly by a French official in the 10 years since France left NATO's integrated command.

Ignoring that Gen. Méry was speaking of a war situation, Mr. Marchais asked, "Why should French troops be moved up to a Socialist [East Germany] border? Are the Socialists threatening anybody today? Is the Soviet Union threatening anybody? As far as I know the Soviet Union is offering détente, to go farther even than the Helsinki accords."

Mr. Marchais also indicated—as has the U.S. government—that the Atlantic Alliance could not continue as it is if a leftist French government took power. Comparing his party's position on the Atlantic Alliance to its position on the European Economic Community, Mr. Marchais said, "It is like the EEC—we have always been against it [it] and experience has shown us right."

But, he added, both institutions exist, and his party's position on each was "not to leave it, but transform it."

Moscow Attacks Shift

MOSCOW, June 9 (Reuters).—The Soviet newspaper Pravda today attacked a shift in French defense policy recently outlined by the French chief of staff.

The Pravda article, believed to be written by a senior Kremlin official, suggested that French defense strategy now violated European Security Conference pledges and Paris-Moscow agreements.

It was the first major Soviet reaction to the views of Gen. Méry.

Allon to Visit Bonn

BONN, June 9 (UPI).—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will make a two-day visit to Bonn on June 22 at the invitation of his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Ministry announced today.



PASSING THE TIME—Cuban soldiers and their European advisers, according to the caption sent with this photo, relaxing on a beach near Luanda recently. They are part of forces that helped the Popular Movement win war for control of Angola.

Angolan Demonstrators Call For Death of 13 Mercenaries

LUANDA, Angola, June 9 (AP).—Tens of thousands of Angolans poured into the downtown streets of the capital today with chants and placards calling for "Death to the mercenaries."

Luanda business was at a standstill except for essential services as workers, schoolchildren and women's groups turned out for the demonstration, organized by the victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as a prelude to Friday's trial of the 13 foreign mercenaries captured during the civil war.

The Angolan prosecutor has called for the death penalty for all 13 as a deterrent to mercenary recruitment around the world.

"Morte aos mercenarios" (death to the mercenaries) and "Morte a CIA" proclaimed the banners carried by wave after wave of marchers who took nearly an hour to file into the enormous square and open-air bus stop in the heart of the downtown cluster of high-rise office buildings and government ministries.

"Spontaneous" Turnout

The demonstration, organized by the Marxist MPLA at grassroots level in the neighborhoods, had been advertised 24 hours in advance in the government-sponsored daily press.

Bill Wilson of St. Louis, a young lawyer trying to save two Vietnam veterans from the firing squad in his very first court case, found it a "bracing experience" to plow through the prosecution's lengthy indictment while the demonstrators called for the death of the mercenaries.

The government has filed a 139-count indictment charging all



Costas Georgiou, known as Col. Callan, one of the men to be tried in Angola.

13 mercenaries with murder, pillage and other "war crimes."

The 17-page indictment was given to Mr. Wilson and Bob Cramer Jr. of Columbus, Ohio, the defense team defending Gary Acker of Sacramento, Calif., and Daniel Gearhart of Kensington, Md., on an expense-only basis.

Citing the Nuremberg war-crimes trials and various UN resolutions as precedents, the indictment charges the two Americans, 10 Britons and one Argentine "with the murder of MPLA members, other mercenaries and soldiers of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola during the bloody three-sided civil war that followed Angola's independence from Portugal."

U.S. Newswoman Ousted

LUANDA, Angola, June 9 (UPI).—The government today ordered the expulsion of the U.S. newswoman who first reported the alleged execution of 14 British mercenaries by the Greek Cypriot commander in Angola's civil war.

A statement by Director General of Information Luis de Almeida said that Robin Wright, 24, a free-lancer for The Washington Post and the Christian Science Monitor, was being expelled because she entered Angola last February with two rival liberation movements.

Miss Wright was the first person to report assertions by mercenaries that Costas Georgiou, alias Col. Tony Callan, ordered the execution of 14 mercenaries under his command last February after they demanded to be sent home. Mr. Georgiou, listed as a Briton, is one of the 13 mercenaries awaiting trial here.

Indonesia Control Of Foreign Firms

JAKARTA, June 9 (Reuters).—The government has set Jan. 1, 1978, as the date by which all foreign trading companies here must be run by Indonesian businessmen, the Trade Ministry said.

The ministry spokesman said, however, that the move should not cause concern to foreign firms. He asserted that the government was determined to preserve foreign capital investment in Indonesia.

All senior local posts in the companies must be filled by Indonesians by the deadline, but foreigners will still be able to hold a majority of shares in the concerns. Most of the 17,000 non-Indonesian firms are run by Chinese businessmen but at least 19 major international companies

Soviet A-Blast Reported

UPPSALA, Sweden, June 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today conducted an underground nuclear explosion at its Semipalatinsk test site in Siberia, the Uppsala Seismological Institute reported.

But Aggression Is Unrestrained

Courage, Decency Are Laced Amid Horror of Lebanon War

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, June 9 (UPI).—There are no prisoners in the Lebanese civil war. A prisoner is put to death, often slowly. Many have been mutilated before or after death.

The best estimate is that 18,000 to 20,000 persons have died in the 14 months of fighting. Press reports, undoubtedly inflated, go as high as 30,000. Many more have been maimed.

Most of the victims of the conflict between a leftist Muslim coalition and rightist Christians are civilians caught near their homes under indiscriminate shelling by mortar, heavy artillery and ground-to-ground missiles. Except in rare cases, these deadly weapons are not aimed but pointed heedlessly in the general direction of residential neighborhoods on the other side of the dividing line.

On-the-spot slayings and kidnappings on religious grounds have been daily occurrences.

Westerners, numbed by the horror tales, may have come to think that there is a vicious flaw in the Lebanese character. But this reporter, having moved in and out of the daily lives of many Muslim and Christian Lebanese for some time, has encountered as much courage, decency, character and thoughtfulness as he has seen anywhere.

How, then, can there be such appalling collective violence in a country of fewer than three million?

Another Clash

In the view of qualified analysts of the Lebanese character, religion has ceased to restrain violence in a relatively poor country that lies between the Arab world and the West, but belongs to neither and that has become the arena for another clash—between warring traditional values and the crassest modern materialism.

The international community—governments, churches or their Islamic equivalents and individuals included—has stayed aloof of the civil conflict.

Perhaps 20 foreign physicians are here as volunteers. The charitable organizations that flock to scenes of conflict or devastation have largely stayed out of Lebanon.

On the other hand, armed bands that did not exist before the war have sprung up by the dozen, supplied with advanced weapons from abroad. Since they have no real political identity, their proliferation is one of the reasons why a political settlement has become all but impossible. They demand a voice—and their voices together amount to a veto.

Examples of Decency

Amid the bloodletting, examples of the courage, decency and thoughtfulness spring to mind.

A young doctor, a pediatrician, has not been outside of the hospital, in one of the most dangerous areas of the capital, for five months. Day after day, she handles the severely wounded arriving sometimes at gunpoint, in addition to running her own ward in another part of the building, which has taken several direct hits.

There is a famous surgeon who, in his specialty, is one of a select group of 20 around the world. Now, on the really bad days, he is the tough, ubiquitous boss of the emergency wards of the American University Hospital, moving through an inferno and imposing his authority.

But one of his colleagues, also a skilled specialist, has taken another option. "This is not what I am trained for and it doesn't interest me," he said as he prepared to spend the next year in the United States.

Firemen and delivery men are among heroes. So are those who have kept power supplied and telephone going.

How can so much decency accompany such violence? Conversations with physicians and sociologists provide some hints but no definite answers.

"All religious wars have been cruel. Think of the Crusades and the Inquisition," a Muslim physician said.

Spain Ends Parties Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

Spain's extreme right—to block political reforms came under question two weeks ago when the Cortes approved a government bill lifting a ban on political meetings and demonstrations. Only four deputies voted against the bill.

Political observers said that the "brink" could simply be changing its tactics and accepting reforms that were inevitable while trying to conserve what it could of its influence in the new era.

Meanwhile, in France, six Basque nationalists exiled from Spain and interned on the French Atlantic island of Ile d'Yeu since April 9 for "security reasons" escaped early today and apparently fled to the mainland, police reported.

The six men, all wanted in Spain for alleged terrorist activities, have long lived in exile in France. Spanish authorities alleged that they were ringleaders of the Basque terrorist movement attacking Spanish police and government installations from bases on the French side of the border.

chiarist said. He explained that, for most Lebanese, religion had been the one thing that restrained feelings of aggression. But the war has removed the restraint and religion has become a vehicle in promoting aggression.

A person's religion—indeed, the sect within that religion—has largely determined the limits of political and social expectations. Most of the real wealth here belongs to foreigners from the

West and to the Arab oil countries. The good life—or, at least, the best life—is accessible only to a tiny minority.

Now the barriers have been broken, thanks to the gun. The guess is that there are three weapons for every male Lebanese. To thousands of adolescents, guns and stolen cars have at last supplied the power to enjoy the temptations of the city.

The despair felt by Lebanese stems from the thought even when the official war comes and the actual and instigated killing and kidnappings will continue as usual. It will be in ruinologically as much as a

"Do you really think the city everybody will quickly go home and see fate as before?" a Lebanese said.

Syrian Tanks Halt Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

who has been reduced to the status of a minor faction leader, denounced the Arab League's intervention in the civil war, asserting that Lebanon was not lawfully represented at its Cairo meeting last night.

Already battered by 14 months of civil war, Beirut is at its grimmest ever. Its hospitals are overflowing with wounded, electricity and telephones work only occasionally, gasoline is unavailable and foodstuffs are running short.

Syrian commandos stationed at a key crossroads south of the airport, which closed three days ago, are in a position to stop the movement of critical supplies into western Beirut. Little traffic has been permitted lately.

For the Christians, the intervention of the Syrians has been a military godsend. Thrown on the defensive in the later months of the civil war, the rightists can now pummel their old enemies, who face threats on two fronts.

Aside from taking up positions around the Christian town of Zahle, the advancing Syrian armor has made no thrusts into Christian territory. Palestinian commandos clearly fear that the government of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad would like to tame their movement in the name of bringing peace to Lebanon.

Nabins Demonstration

TEL AVIV, June 9 (Reuters).—Israeli troops used tear gas to disperse youths demonstrating in Nabins against the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon, the Israeli radio said.

The demonstrators in the occupied Jordanian town denounced Syrian President Assad and raised black flags. When the youths started throwing stones at Israeli vehicles and burned tires in the streets, they were dispersed with tear gas, the radio said.

Open Frontiers

According to Mr. Carter, Arabs, in return for getting their territories, would be granted "recognition of Israel, Islamic relations with Israel, peace treaty with Israel, frontiers and an end to all and official hostile propaganda against Israel." These are Israel's terms.

Finally, Mr. Carter urged the United States continue supply aid to Israel "in the amounts necessary, so Israel pursue peace from a position of strength and confidence."

When Mr. Kissinger's ex-looked at a similar list of "confidence-building measures," had problems. From their viewpoint the present Israeli proposals are so weak and hopelessly ad hoc that no set of proposals is enough to satisfy them or their political counterparts confront their electorate with policy entailing territorial concessions.

In the view of U.S. officials, the Israeli leaders require a sure from the United States what they cannot do on their own.

It is not clear from Mr. Carter's speech how much he would have Israel return the Arabs. He said, "Final decisions between Israel and her neighbors should be determined by negotiations between the parties." Only last January, he said, "I ultimately a final solution very well entail a withdrawal of Israel from the Golan Heights and the Jewish and Christian holy places in Jerusalem."

He was also less specific about how to handle the Palestinian problem. He simply said that the Palestinians "have rights that must be recognized in any settlement, the government of Israel is a party to that fact."

Mexico Delays Action On 200-Mile Zone

MEXICO CITY, June 9 (UPI).—Mexico has postponed action of a new 200-mile "economic zone" along all its coastline until July 31 to put time for negotiation of its treaties and other adjustments.

Mexico extended its territorial waters limits from 12 to 200 miles for purposes of protecting its fishing and other resources. Territorial waters extend to 12 miles, everything beyond that is 200 miles. It has been declared "economic zone" under Mexican jurisdiction.

The deadline extension is that foreign fishing vessels continue operating in the economic zone without permits.

News Analysis Carter's Position on Middle East Parallel to Israel Support

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—Jimmy Carter has defined a series of positions on the Middle East that add up to a nearly complete list of what Israel and U.S. supporters of Israel like to hear.

His ideas, as it emerged in a speech to Jewish leaders in New Jersey Sunday, is to make the U.S. commitment to the survival of Israel so solid and so unequivocal that the Israelis would have the confidence to relinquish occupied Arab territory. With the prospect of having territory returned, the Arabs would be ready to make peace with Israel. The two sides, in Mr. Carter's view, would reach a general peace settlement, which would then be carried out in stages over a period of years as each came to trust the other a little more.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East experts have examined a similar approach and raised many questions about its feasibility. Even among them there is some disposition toward trying to reach an overall settlement that would come into force in stages.

Mr. Kissinger seems to have decided that his step-by-step diplomacy has run out of possibilities, and he has turned to the idea of a preliminary Geneva conference of all concerned parties except the Palestinians. This has gotten nowhere because the Soviet Union and the Arab countries insist on the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which the Arabs and their allies view as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Whatever form Mr. Kissinger might choose for negotiation, his strategy, unlike that of Mr. Carter, has been to mix support for

Israel with pressure on it to make peace. The endorsed large-scale aid at the same time, started a of U.S. interests in the East and put on the about Israeli intransigence—which placed the U.S. in a moral

Mr. Carter said in his "mainstream" as the produced—both failure at station and suspicion and participation." He would a equivocal in his dealings Israel, he asserted, adding, survival of Israel is not a cal issue. It is a moral issue.

Backers in Congress The former governor of gla would bring Congress "the quiet on a big back" rather than allowing to be "made and just one man." The Israeli that their staunchest back in Congress, and many I that Mr. Kissinger, the on in question, has not been ful.

Mr. Carter said that he not accept the intervention Soviet combat forces in any Israeli conflict. Such a stat is designed to relieve Israel the fear that if the gth rough the United States not be there to help.

The survival of Israel Jewish state" was called I Mr. Carter, his previous faction having been as "a and peaceful nation."

"Only face-to-face contact can build the trust nurture the accommodation will be needed" between and its Arab neighbors, Mr. Carter maintained. This is the dead negotiating stance a Israeli, their test of the sness of Arab leaders on p

'Open Frontiers' According to Mr. Carter, Arabs, in return for getting their territories, would be granted "recognition of Israel, Islamic relations with Israel, peace treaty with Israel, frontiers and an end to all and official hostile propaganda against Israel." These are Israel's terms.

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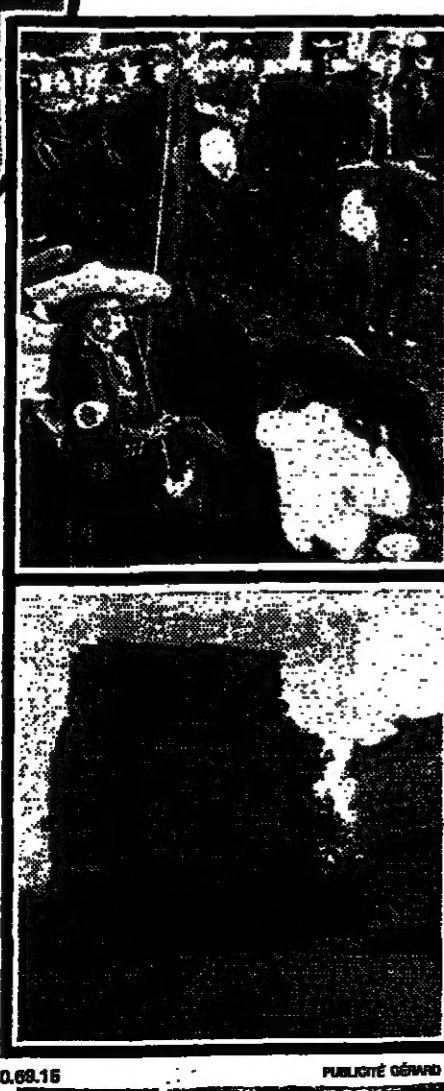
all you could wish for, all you could imagine - and more besides

You are demanding. You want the sun, the beach, sports, archaeological sites; in other words, everything... plus the impossible! Give a thought to Mexico. There are beaches, sophisticated or unspoiled: Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta, Mazatlan, La Paz, Cozumel and Cancun. The archaeological sites are the temples and pyramids of Chichen Itza, Uxmal and Teotihuacan, the great rendez-vous with the past. But here and now there are the ever-alive folklores: all that can be found only in Mexico, be it the spectacle of the charros or a boat trip at Xochimilco. For your comfort: hotels of all categories await you.

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July 11, 1976

In Vietnam and in Chile

CIA Black Market Deals Cited in 2 Areas

By Lewis H. Diuguid
and Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 9 (WP).—The CIA used black market transactions to finance its operations in Vietnam and Chile even while other U.S. agencies worked to stamp out corruption and shore up those economies, according to former officials familiar with CIA funding.

The Vietnam transactions involved millions of dollars traded for plastics on the black market in Hong Kong, according to these sources.

U.S. regulations forbid any U.S.

official abroad from dealing in black market currency. A CIA spokesman said that the agency had no comment on the reports of black market transactions.

'Operational Reasons'
Charles Cooper, who served as an economic adviser to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon in 1968-69 and was minister counselor for economic affairs from 1970 to 1973, said in response to questions that CIA officials told him they preferred to obtain funds through Hong Kong due to "operational reasons" and because such transactions made their budget go further.

Mr. Cooper said he did not know what proportion of CIA expenditures in Saigon were financed through black market transactions.

The scale of CIA spending in Saigon during his time was "too small for an overall economic effect," he said.

At a dinner last night, the leaders put forward apparently opposing ideas on the future of Cyprus. President Tito, on a three-day official visit to Turkey, told President Koruturk that Cyprus should not be divided.

President Koruturk insisted that the island invaded by Turkey in July, 1974, should become a bizonal federation.

MONTE CARLO FESTIVAL
The 25th Monte Carlo Festival of Music and Dance is taking place from June 10 to 20. The festival is organized by the Monte Carlo Philharmonic and the Monte Carlo Ballet. The festival is held at the Monte Carlo Casino and the Monte Carlo Opera House.

fact" in view of much larger outlays through legal markets by the U.S. military and foreign aid agencies, he said.

During the intensive phase of U.S. military operations in the 1960s, the applicable exchange rate was 118 piasters to the dollar. Black market rates were often two to three times higher. Vietnam devalued the piaster for most purposes to 275 to the dollar in October, 1970, under heavy U.S. pressure, and successive adjustments in later years brought legal rates to over 600 piasters a dollar.

While pushing for more realistic rates, U.S. policy opposed black market transactions. Testimony by a U.S. Embassy official before a Senate subcommittee in November, 1968, said that those dealing in the black market "give aid and comfort to the enemy" and make the "Vietnamese economy more unstable and subvert efforts to establish economic stability in Vietnam."

A former CIA official who asked not to be named said he believed the agency's resort to the black market in the early 1970s was due at least in part to a heavy budgetary drain caused by the effort to secretly raise a sunken Soviet submarine in the Pacific. The cost of that effort has been estimated as high as \$300 million.

In Chile, the CIA purchased currency on the black market to pay the salaries of agents at a time when the United States was seeking to shore up the Chilean economy in support of President Eduardo Frei, a former official said. After the election of Salvador Allende in 1970, the CIA increased its black market operations to include operational funds, he added.

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SPUTNIK—An Uzbeki in a Moscow railroad station recently, waiting for a train home to Tashkent.

Two Employees Hurt in Bomb Blast At Yugoslavian Embassy in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—A bomb exploded early today outside the Yugoslav Embassy, the third bombing at a Yugoslav facility within a year. The ambassador denounced U.S. security precautions.

Two embassy employees were injured, neither seriously, and damage to the building seemed moderate.

Police said that there were no suspects in the bombing, which blew out windows and damaged a wall. In previous bombings, Croatian nationalists were suspected, but no arrests have been made.

An anonymous caller claimed that the bombing was to protect treatment of Greek minorities in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

Yugoslav missions in New York and Chicago were the targets of bombings in the last year and the embassy was bombed in 1967.

In Belgrade, the U.S. Embassy expressed its "deep regret" over the Washington bombing and said that it condemned "this senseless act of violence."

Dame Sybil Thorndike Dies, Long-Time British Stage Star

LONDON, June 9 (NFT).—Dame Sybil Thorndike, 93, one of Britain's great actresses, died here today.

She had been on the stage since 1904 and had portrayed the great heroines of Shakespeare, Ibsen and Shaw. She had long been associated with the Old Vic in London and had also been a star in the United States and other countries.

Her presence and voice had a hypnotic quality that added a dimension to every character she portrayed. She lived, as well as played, every part. For instance, in "St. Joan," which Shaw wrote for her, she was filled with spiritual and went to meet her death on opening day.

"One has only to identify oneself with the characters of a play to increase one's understanding," she said. "St. Joan" was her favorite role.

Dame Sybil's death followed a heart attack. Her daughter Ann was with her in her Chelsea apartment at the end.

Debut on Feb. 8, 1908. On Christmas Day of the same year she was married to Lewis Casson, who was actor-manager with Annie E.F. Horniman's stock company at the Gaiety Theatre in Manchester.

While her husband was at the front in World War I, Dame Sybil, in order to support her small children, joined the then little-known acting company at London's Royal Victoria Hall (the Old Vic). Playing a wide variety of women's and men's roles—her fool in "King Lear"—she was established as an actress of great promise, and her work there was a major factor in the creation of the artistic reputation of the Old Vic.

From 1920 to 1922, Dame Sybil appeared in 30 plays of varying length in her husband's Grand Guignol company at the Little Theatre.

'St. Joan' in 1924
The 1924 London production of "St. Joan," directed by Dame Sybil's husband, was acclaimed a masterpiece. Dame Sybil played the saint the way Shaw wanted her to—as a "boisterous, backslapping peasant girl with a Lancashire accent."

In the years that followed, Dame Sybil, who was made a dame commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1931, appeared in about a dozen revivals of "St. Joan" in six countries. She was never a one-role actress, however.

Over the years she toured in a dozen countries. She was acclaimed in New York in 1934 for her role in John Van Druten's "The Distant Shore." Her last appearance on Broadway was in 1957, in Graham Greene's "The Potting Shed."

In October, 1960, on her 87th birthday, an interviewer found her in a chipper mood. "Her hair is white and very beautiful," he wrote. "Her eyes are quick." Her enthusiasm remained perfect, particularly when she said that the thing she most regretted about the modern theater

Dame Sybil Thorndike

was the lack of clear cause. "I did not realize it," she said, "that I was to die."

—By Abba K.

Taiwan's Prem Shuffles Cabin

TAIPEI, June 9 (UPI).—Chiang Ching-kuo replaced four of his eight cabinet members and named a new prime minister.

The government named the reshuffle as Mr. Chiang, eldest son of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, began his year as the chief executive of the island.

The reshuffle included Communications Minister Kao, Finance Minister Kao, a major architect of Taiwan's economic success, and Minister Wang Jen-yuan, who has been criticized by legislators for his life-long alleged involvement with the

SALT Meeting Held

GENEVA, June 9 (UPI).—Soviet negotiators held 16th meeting today in the final round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The scheduled meeting is Wednesday.

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Residents Seek Compensation

Flood Recedes, Anger Rises Over Collapse of Idaho Dam

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

BOISE, Idaho, June 9 (UPI)—The swollen Snake River flooded when a concrete federal irrigation dam near here Saturday.

Anger and frustration over who should be responsible for the widespread damage and whether the dam be rebuilt, given reports it was built on an unstable

site, residents of Rexburg and other communities at 80 miles or more downstream began moving back to sit-filled homes and businesses that are still standing, some housewives and children can hardly control their anger.

S. Dismisses Dam Projects Snake River

WASHINGTON, June 9

—The Federal Power Commission, after 18 years of study and controversy, has announced construction of the High Mountain Dam and two competing proposals on the Snake

river. The commission issued an order dismissing long-pending proposals to build the proposed hydroelectric projects on Snake Lake, between Oregon and Idaho.

FPC said that it made decision last Wednesday, says before the Teton National Forest. The dam, at the mouth of the river system across the state, in Idaho.

Residents of Rexburg and other communities at 80 miles or more downstream began moving back to sit-filled homes and businesses that are still standing, some housewives and children can hardly control their anger.

In Washington, meanwhile, Congress was preparing several investigations into the dam break, which killed at least nine persons, left more than 30 missing, inundated 50,000 acres of farmland, washed away 4,000 homes and businesses and killed over untold hundreds of others. Some members of Congress plan to fly to Idaho for a first-hand look.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, announced after visiting the disaster area that he would sponsor legislation to provide federal reimbursement for victims. No official damage estimates were immediately available, but some disaster officials said the final figure might approach \$1 billion.

Gilbert Stann, commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, the federal agency that constructed the dam, went to the White House to tell President Ford that the bureau would conduct an investigation, using independent experts from private business.

Acknowledging reports that the dam's designers had been warned by environmentalists and others that the construction site was on particularly porous rock and soil and, furthermore, was subject to periodic earth tremors, Mr. Stann told the President: "We were aware of an unstable foundation and took extreme care. Theoretically, what happened could not happen. But it did."

What happened, as far as is known at this point, is that the dam, a nearly completed earth-and-rock structure, sprung a leak last Thursday and the leak spread until a total collapse occurred at noon Saturday.

The dam cost about \$60 million, was 300 feet high and 3,000 feet wide, and was constructed to impound water to irrigate some of



Associated Press.

A Rexburg, Idaho, resident, pail and hose in hand, had to wade through a foot of mud in and outside the ground floor of her home before she could start to clean up.

the best potato-growing soil in the United States. Farmers upstream from the break now face a water shortage.

That is hardly the case below the break.

"My farm itself escaped serious damage, but a lot of my friends were cleaned out and I lost some real estate in town," Jim Howe, a Rexburg farmer, said. "I think the government should repay us—it was their dam—and I don't think the dam should be rebuilt. There are enough dams around here already."

"Mighty Snakes"

Nile Boyle, the manager of Johnson Drug and Hardware here, said any proposal to rebuild the dam would cause a "mighty rumkus." He said he would have to go out of business if the government did not repay his loss.

Keith Walker, chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Madison County, one of the hardest-hit counties, said:

"The man who started rebuilding probably would be shot." Opposition to rebuilding did not appear to be unanimous, however. Jim Wilson, an Idaho Falls insurance agent, said:

"I know some people are now against it, but the farmers need it, need it bad. The builders just need to do it right next time."

Soviet Condolences

MOSCOW, June 9 (Reuters)—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has sent a message to U.S. President Ford on the floods in Idaho, Texas reported today. Mr. Podgorny conveyed condolences to the families of the flood victims.

UN Parley Cites Emerging Status

Squatter Settlements Gaining Respectability

By Gladwin Hill

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 9 (UPI)—Shantytowns of squatters, people living on land that does not belong to them, are gaining respectability around the world.

Once disparaged as anomalies and excrencences, they have become so numerous and extensive that in many countries they are the rule rather than the exception in urban settlement.

Consequently, they are a prime topic of concern here at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, known as Habitat. One of the meeting's main aims is to crystallize new national policies regarding these "unauthorized communities."

A Habitat-related forum, the Self-Help Housing Symposium, called yesterday for land redistribution and the rights of squatters.

Not Confession

John Turner of Britain said at a news conference that redistribution did not mean land confiscation. The symposium agreed that governments must recognize rights of land users and that settlement relocation is counterproductive.

Although squatter settlements have almost disappeared in the United States, UN surveys show that they are the abode of tens of millions in other countries—the urban fringe terminal of much of the great worldwide migration to cities in the last generation and the fastest growing segment of society.

For example, from one-quarter to two-thirds of the populations of such cities as Mexico City, Bogota and Calcutta are squatters. They have been drawn to cities in search of employment, food or urban services and facilities they could not find in the countryside.

For generations, public authorities have countenanced squatter settlements because their illegal status exempted communities from providing them with services such as water, sewerage and electricity.

Social Pressures

But the squatter society has become so large in the underdeveloped world as to overshadow the orthodox portions of com-

munities and exert formidable political and social pressures.

The world population of 4 billion is projected to double in 30 years. Squatter settlements are growing at an annual rate of 12 per cent, which means a doubling in less than seven years.

Governments have been responding to the problem in contrasting ways: In some countries by evicting squatters and trying to wipe out their settlements, in others by moving to legitimize

the settlements and provide them with community services.

"There appears to be taking place a change in attitudes, if not policies, toward squatter settlements," said a UN background paper circulated among the 4,500 delegates to the conference here. "In part, this change reflects a growing awareness by governments that in the absence of alternative forms of low-cost dwellings, a policy of repression is both futile and self-defeating."

A draft recommendation which the conference is expected to adopt says:

"Newcomers, squatters and other so-called marginal populations should be assisted in the provision of services, especially those to which they have already contributed by spontaneous initiatives."

U.S. Immigrant Is Suicide Over Exclusion of Kin

DENVER, June 9 (UPI)—A Russian immigrant who was told that the United States would not allow her brother and his family to come to this country from the Soviet Union leaped to her death, authorities said yesterday.

Mira Bukharov, 48, died Saturday, after she had telephoned her brother and pledged to return to the Soviet Union if he could not come to the United States.

The woman had been despondent for several weeks because of her inability to have her brother join her in the United States, officials said. For the last two weeks, she had received treatment at a psychiatric center.

The Russians approved visas for her brother and his family, but the State Department barred entry into the country after learning that the brother's wife had been a member of the Communist party.

Desident Detained

MOSCOW, June 9 (Reuters)—Soviet dissident Alexander Ginzburg was detained yesterday by police for the second time in five days while at the country cottage of Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, Mr. Sakharov's wife said.

Mrs. Sakharov said that Mr. Ginzburg was fined 10 rubles (\$11) for allegedly staying at the cottage in violation of his residence permit. He was then released.

Poll Gives Eanes Major Share in Portugal Voting

LISBON, June 9 (UPI)—A poll published here today indicated that army chief Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes will receive more votes in the June 27 presidential elections than all other candidates combined.

The independent weekly newspaper Expresso conducted the survey, which showed Gen. Eanes as the front-runner, with 33 per cent of the votes, followed by Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo with 14 per cent.

If no candidate receives 51 per cent on the first ballot, a second election will be held within three weeks between the top two vote-getters.

Far-left ex-military security chief Maj. Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho nearly equalled Adm. Azevedo, garnering 11 per cent, and far exceeded the number of votes gained by Carlos Fato, the Communist candidate, who got only 3 per cent.

As in polls preceding the April 25 legislative voting, many voters were undecided. The survey showed 27 per cent of the electorate did not know how they would vote.

Expresso said that the poll was made by surveying 2,000 persons by questionnaire from May 30 through June 1.

Turkey Routs Terrorists; 6 Die

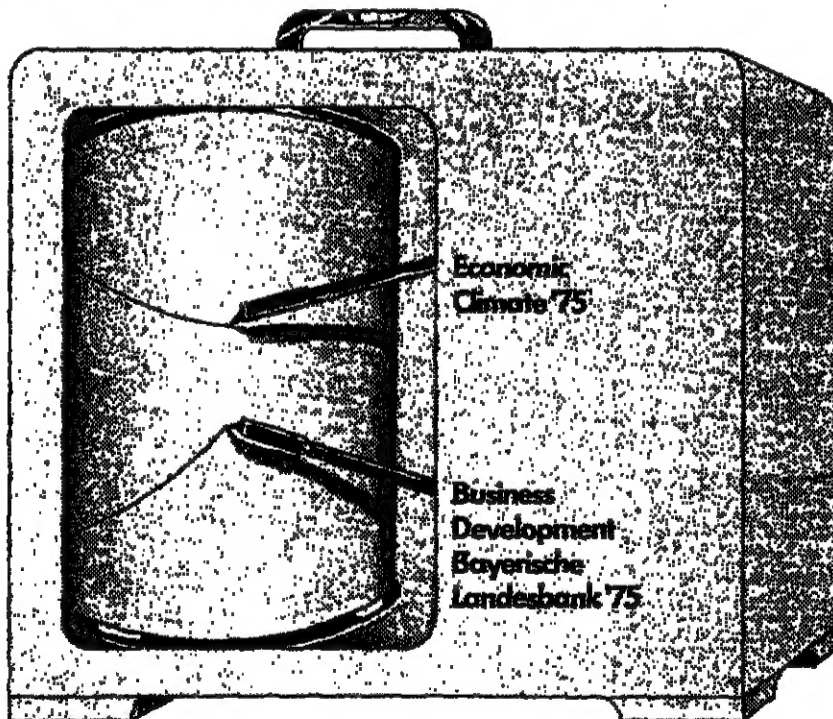
GAZIANTEP, Turkey, June 9 (UPI)—Troops used tanks, machine guns and hand grenades to rout a group of leftist terrorists from their hideout today in a battle in which six persons were killed and nine wounded, officials reported.

The troops and police sealed off the area for 25 hours after the siege began yesterday. They used tanks to demolish three houses in which the terrorists were hiding. Killed were three terrorists and three police.

Kemal Demiras, governor of this mountain town near the Syrian border in southeast Turkey, said that the terrorists were members of the outlawed Turkish People's Liberation Army, which aims at overthrowing the Turkish government and setting up a proletarian regime.

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Special emphasis was put on a carefully structured international expansion of which the guiding principle was a selective acquisition of new clients. This reflects itself in the increased activities in the Euro-currency market, where the Bank's subsidiary, Bayerische Landesbank International S.A. in Luxembourg (Bayelux for short), was able to more than double its balance sheet total reaching DM 3 billion as per September 30, 1975. It is also expected that further impulses will come from its 50% partici-

pation in Deutsch-Scandinavisches Bank headquarterd in Frankfurt, which is a joint venture between Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Bayerische Landesbank. This bank will concentrate on the two way trade between Germany and Scandinavia. It represents another example of our continued international development.

Extracts from the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1975 - in DM billion -

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Total Deposits	42.0 (up 13%)
of which Bank's Debt Certificates	16.7 (up 18%)



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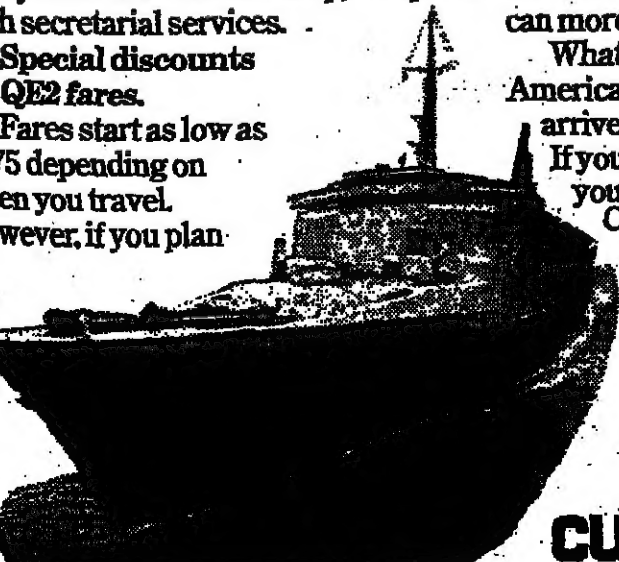
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Arab Reversals

In a swift and ironic reversal that none could have foreseen a few short months ago, Syria's President Assad suddenly finds himself in awkward estrangement from his Arab colleagues—just the isolation that he so relished inflicting on his arch-rival, President Sadat of Egypt.

Taking upon itself the pacification of Lebanon's fighting factions, Syria has engaged as the "enemy" the Palestinian forces which so recently had been Syria's special protégés. The dramatic Syrian advance into Lebanon has sharply altered the political complexion in the Mideast.

Last September it was President Sadat whom the Arab world branded as an outcast, upon his conclusion of an interim Sinai agreement with Israel. Now that distinction falls upon Assad because of his incursion into Lebanon and his opposition to Yasser Arafat's segment of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

To outside diplomats it is clear that President Sadat is fully exploiting this opportunity to embarrass and weaken the Syrian position, despite the fact that the resistance to Syrian advances is coming from the same leftist Lebanese and Palestinian factions who until recently had only opprobrium for Cairo.

President Sadat has announced that the Palestinian radio station will once again be allowed to transmit from Cairo; it had been

silenced last September when, with Syrian encouragement, it sounded bitter criticism of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. An urgent meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers has been called in Cairo, at the initiative of the beleaguered Palestine Liberation Organization—or whatever is left of it; the Syrian intervention is bound to be in for bitter denunciations.

For the United States, Israel and other outside powers, the only immediate course is rigorously to avoid any step that might further inflame a tense confrontation. Syrian forces have advanced too deeply to turn back, but they have carefully avoided any actions that could be seen by the Israelis as a threat. There is every reason to believe the United States has kept both Damascus and Jerusalem informed of the other's intentions, as far as they can be discerned in a rapidly moving situation.

The time and circumstances may shortly be at hand when the UN Security Council could usefully call for a cease-fire and political settlement among the Lebanese that all sides would have an interest in accepting. Only then, when calm returns to the battered towns and countryside of Lebanon, can attempts be made to sort out the wider problems of adjusting the entire Middle East to the sudden new political realities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES



'I'd Do Anything to Stop Them— Short of Paying My Taxes, of Course.'

Silent Messages for Italy

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—The foreign voices which had so much to say about the Italian Communist party not so long ago have now fallen strangely silent. Henry Kissinger is no longer dropping dark hints about a U.S. withdrawal from Europe. The Kremlin has stopped warning the Italian comrades about their deviationist ways. And the Italian Communists themselves, who at first welcomed the opportunity of telling both the Americans and the Russians where to get off, are focusing their election campaign on internal issues.

But the foreign issues won't go away just because, for tactical reasons, no one is talking about them. Kissinger may have finally been persuaded that the more he tells the Italians to vote against the Communist party, the more of them are likely to vote for it, but he has not changed his mind—or if he has changed it, he hasn't told anybody. It was not so long ago that he was telling us diplomats that the impact of an Italian Communist party that seemed to be governing effectively would be "devastating" on both NATO and France. The dominance of Communist parties in the West, he insisted, was "unacceptable."

Future Elections

Perhaps he now doubts whether the Italian party could govern "effectively," given the state of Italy, but there is no reason to assume that he finds the prospect of Communist dominance any more acceptable than in the past. Whatever the outcome of the June 20-21 elections, the Communists will not be in a position to prove that they can "govern" effectively as a party. At best, they may be in a position to show that they can work as members of a coalition. In the hope that this may earn them more votes in future elections.

But this is where Kissinger's worries are taken over by the Kremlin. The only way the Communists could make a success of a coalition government would be by proving that they can work effectively with parties to the right of them—which means, inevitably, that they would themselves have to move somewhat to the right. If they fail to make the coalition work, if they merely use their presence in it to press for leftist policies unacceptable to other parties, they may gain the approval of the Kremlin, but no votes for the next election.

The Kremlin has been concerned throughout that the Italian party, which has already moved too far to the right, would move even further in the same direction once it joined a coalition government. It was this that reportedly led Moscow to warn the Italian Communists against any departure from the principle of "proletarian internationalism," as it is interpreted by the Kremlin.

Act in Unison

The essence of this principle is that all the Communist parties must act in unison to promote world revolution. But the Soviet system, the Kremlin insists, is both the offspring and the embodiment of the world revolution. Therefore the true test of the other parties' proletarian internationalism, in the Soviet view, is whether they "support" and "defend" the Soviet Union.

In practical terms, this amounts to a demand by Moscow that the Western Communist parties should refrain from criticizing those features of the Soviet system which they have found increasingly distasteful, such as the incarceration of political dissidents in psychiatric hospitals.

Internationalism, said the Moscow journal *Kommunist* recently, becomes an "empty word" unless it is interpreted as meaning to "defend, to strengthen, and to support" the Soviet Union. This view, reported the Italian Communist paper *Unità*, was a strangely narrow and restrictive interpretation of the term.

There is every reason to expect that the Italian Communist party will continue to reject the Soviet definition of proletarian internationalism if and when it joins a coalition government. Indeed, when it finds it difficult to win popularity by advocating new domestic policies, which must be painful at first if they are to yield results later, the party may confirm the Kremlin's worst fears.

The Kremlin believes that when its foreign enemies run into political difficulties at home, they usually look for cheap and easy popularity by attacking the Soviet Union. When the Italian Communist party, as the member of a coalition government, has to

advocate unpopular measures, it could turn against the Soviet Union—for reasons of principle as well as of political expediency.

The *Kommunist* article to which *Unità* took exception concluded with a meaningful quotation from a speech by Gus Hall, the U.S. Communist party leader. U.S. Communists, he said, had no intention of using anti-Soviet fabrications, or making slanderous attacks against the forces of socialism, in order to win "so-called recognition, to acquire false respectability, and to prove our independence."

But the Italian Communists did this? That, obviously, was the message. The Kremlin does not want to attack the Italian party directly any more than Kissinger does just now.

The elections are too close. But after the elections the old problems will emerge with new force—unless, of course, the Italian Communists fail to increase their vote, as both Kissinger and Brezhnev hope.

Views of Uncat

As an internationally trained analyst familiar with all markets, including the one in commodities, I am forced like some of us to stand by helplessly while a group of well-educated men sponsored by the United Nations in Nairobi tried to establish a large international fund with the purpose of stabilizing world commodity prices. Proudly I can state that the United States is very cool to the general idea because America has had some costly experience doing this same thing prior to World War II. The United States knows well that the storage-carrying charges in an operation of this nature can become staggering.

To stabilize a market is a polite way of saying that you mean to peg the prices and abandon the natural law of supply and demand. In Wall Street parlance this amounts to a "bail-out." The sponsors, wittingly or otherwise, will in principle be helping world commodity prices remain high and hurting the world consumer. I, as of us.

The current market for beef is an excellent example. Argentina and Australia, just to name a few, are overstocked with beef on the hoof and Britain seems to have a good supply too. The Common Market reduces beef prices so that the French consumer would not have to pay overly high prices for a plain steak but no, the well-educated leaders in the Common Market reject importing some of that Argentine and Australian beef. In other words the Common Market persists in stabilizing "beef" prices at the expense of the consumer right here in Europe.

JOSEPH MANFRINI
Tracy-le-Val, France.

stimulated and humiliated by the Arabs into voting for propositions which every intelligent and self-respecting delegate knew to be corrupting of truth—Uncat, because of the principled attitude of the host country and the secondary-general of the conference, resisted any such efforts. As a result, his hard-working delegates were able to concentrate on the important tasks they had come to solve.

The conference thus proved that if the host country insisted on keeping any mischievous Arab diversions from the agenda, it can be done. This should be an important cue to any other nation hosting future UN conferences.

No wonder that it was suggested in Nairobi that Uncat really stands for: Under No Circumstances Tolerate Arab Diversions!

MANFRED R. LEHMAN
Nairobi.

Shades of Watergate

On the last page (IHT, May 27) you inform us of a sex-bias suit being filed against the Presidential Commission on White House Fellows. The article points out that, according to court records, lower-rated males were given preference over highly qualified females, and that the commission destroyed the records sought as evidence in the case.

Shades of Watergate! Is there any difference in principle between the destruction of records and Mr. Nixon's 18-minute tape gap?

In view of this, we wonder why that article did not reveal the names of the criminals, why there is no news of an angry purge demanded by our "decent" President.

Surely the editors of the IHT, by the vigor with which they have displayed in protesting earlier political crimes, have demonstrated that they recognize that this sort of action against any individual constitutes a threat to the freedom of all Americans.

MIRIAM and
LAWRENCE BLIFKIN
Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

Changes in Spain

Allow me to refer to frequent articles and editorial comments in regard to Spain. My family and I have lived in Spain for 23 years and have been closely identified with the Spanish people and their culture.

At this particular time in the new government is in the "crisis period" of reorganization.

No Decisive Winners

Now for the Playoffs As U.S. Primaries En

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO.—The primary elections, over at last, have turned out better than most critics of the system predicted. They have not settled everything, but they cut out all the extremists except Ronald Reagan, gave the power of decision back to the people, and brought forward a striking new personality in Jimmy Carter, former governor of Georgia.

Still there is a feeling of dissatisfaction out here in the country in the end. None of the candidates has swept the country. President Ford almost fumbled away the nomination in the middle primaries. Mr. Reagan's ignorance or demagoguery on foreign policy were relieved only by his intolerance. And Carter surprised the Democratic party but didn't convince it.

Accordingly, there is a sense of relief that the last "decisive" primaries are over, but no sense of exultation, and you cannot come across the nation without wondering about all those non-voters who paid no attention and say they will think about the election later.

The Dropouts

Over two-thirds of the eligible voters in the primary states didn't bother to go to the polls, and you run into these dropouts wherever you go. Even the attractive Mayor of San Francisco, Joseph Alioto, said he was so busy with his own city problems, that he hadn't had time to turn his mind to the national election.

So there are two quite different levels in the election. On one level, the political figures, the pollsters, the pollsters, and the concerned citizens who follow the candidates and primary statistics, as sports fans watch the strategy, tactics and personalities of their teams.

On the other hand are the majority of citizens, preoccupied with their private affairs, who either don't know or won't think they think about Ford, Reagan, Carter, or Hubert Humphrey and say they're waiting for the playoffs.

At the level of the pros, no matter how they calculate the primary votes, Mr. Carter stands out as the dominant character of the campaign so far, and probably the best bet to win the Democratic nomination and defeat either President Ford or Ronald Reagan in November.

The farther you go from Washington, the stronger Carter seems. He follows none of the established political patterns but influences them all. He didn't even come to California at the end of the primary race, but many of his opponents here are saying he could take this state from either Ford or Reagan in the fall.

What shocks the critics, the pros, however, is that haven't the vagrant ideas of all these stay-at-home voters after they watch the mass conventions and hear the winners?

In an election since World War II have the party business, or intellectualism, seemed so important to voters as they do this year?

They have been surprised the weakness of the party and astonished by the strength of Carter.

Not since Wendell Willkie knocked over the Republican organization in 1940 has an "outsider" come so far. At the beginning, Carter nobody for him but the analysts, and while he was some of the late state voters he is still so far ahead that now riskier to dump him in the nomination than.

His opponents, principally the left, have called him a hypocrite to his face. But Carter has shown a surprising shrewdness of his religious convictions, but he just keeps on preaching his way forward.

Plain Truth

The plain truth is that sensed the mood of the earlier and more accurate any other candidate in the and he has outworked and maneuvered them all.

In no other democratic election in the world could such a leader in so short a time, wheeling not only the leaders of politics, but also a century of prejudice, presidential candidates, old Confederates as well as the Democrats, will ditch him at Madison, Garden in the end but that likely. The real doubt lies in moving majority that is indifferent and unimpressed. Carter has worked every pasture on the farm and is probably be turning to the shows fairly soon.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed as with initials but prefer to be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

U.S. National Security Wiretaps

The Senate Judiciary Committee is about to take up a very important bill to regulate electronic surveillance in foreign intelligence cases, the acutely sensitive national-security area which has never been subjected to statutory controls. The measure is the product of long negotiations involving Attorney General Edward H. Levi and committee members spanning the political spectrum. It thus reflects both bipartisan senatorial cooperation and the administration's refreshing hospitality to congressional involvement in a field in which the Executive branch has asserted great autonomy in the past.

The bill's greatest value is that it would impose executive accountability and judicial review on all foreign-intelligence wiretapping and bugging in the United States. Requests for warrants would have to be signed by top officials who would be unable to duck responsibility if they sought improper taps. Designated federal judges could issue warrants only if the government properly certified the need and the judge found probable cause to believe that the target of the tap is an agent of a foreign power (or a knowing accomplice) and is engaged in sabotage, terrorism or "clandestine intelligence activities."

These are strict standards. Even so, the American Civil Liberties Union and others are seriously concerned that some provisions might lead to excessive wiretapping and could encourage other types of improper surveillance as well. For one thing, the bill does not cover the interception of international radio communications by the National Security Agency. Second, it does contain a

controversial "disclaimer" intended to reserve, without defining, whatever inherent power the president may have to "acquire foreign intelligence information" in circumstances "so unprecedented and potentially harmful to the nation" that Congress could not reasonably contemplate them. The scope of this power, if any, will ultimately be determined by the Supreme Court. The ACLU argues that until the court has spoken, such language—even though aimed at catastrophes—might tempt future administrations to engage in domestic spying, illegal break-ins and the like.

Most troubling is the fact that the legislation would permit court-ordered wiretapping of some persons who, while agents of a foreign power, are not involved in crimes. The attorney general argues that this is necessary because some "clandestine intelligence activities," such as industrial espionage, may not be criminal but do bear directly on national security. While there is some merit to this, recent history shows how easily such imprecise language can be stretched. The Church committee, in fact, concluded that this was such a slippery slope that no electronic surveillance unrelated to criminal activity should be approved at all.

Such concerns should not be dismissed as nit-picking or paranoia. On the other hand, they do not justify jettisoning a measure which is so sound in many respects. Instead, they underscore the Judiciary Committee's obligation to be extremely careful and precise in drafting every aspect of this bill, so that no potentially dangerous loopholes or ambiguities are written into law.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Population Concentration

At the start of this century, there were 11 cities in the world with a population above 1 million. In 1975 there were 200 and there could be 300 by 1985 if the present trend continues. Many of these frightening population concentrations are in the Third World and have grown up without any organization as an impoverished peasantry drifted to cities in search of gold-paved streets. In societies with both financial muscle and a sense of responsibility, measures can be taken to keep concentrations more or less under control, but in the developing countries there is often a lack of interest on the part of governing classes coupled with a shortage of the necessary resources. Whether or not a monster conference like Habitat at Vancouver will produce a solution to the problem seems open to a good deal of doubt. But at least it is better than the radical Cambodian method of simply driving surplus urban inhabitants out into the countryside to starve.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

France's Military Posture

The points made by Gen. Méry were not improvised. The Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale was first to hear them last March. And there is no reason to believe that the chief of staff of the armed forces spoke without approval by the highest government authorities. . . . It is clear that the preciseness given by the National Defense Review are a faithful reflection of the nuances recently introduced into the military doctrine of the Fifth Republic. Be-

cause what is involved, after all, is more nuances or inflections than a real revision in depth of positions set and progressively revised under the presidency of Georges Pompidou. . . . The French government can point out that there is no reintegration of France into the integrated military commands of NATO and that French troops continue not to depend on a foreign general staff. But it now looks very much as though the French command had been instructed to show itself an ally . . . of the Atlantic community.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

U.S. Policy on Chile

Repression has recently been on the increase in Chile and . . . a significant number of new detentions have taken place. People have disappeared mysteriously and there is no evidence that torture has ceased. . . . The list of people being released still looks like cosmetics designed to impress the United States. The Chilean regime remains one of the most repressive in Latin America. . . .

Perhaps it is somewhat ironic that the very people who condemn the United States for having denied economic help to President Allende for political reasons now call on it to deny help to Gen. Pinochet for political reasons. Certainly it would be wrong for the United States to interfere directly in Chilean affairs in order to destroy him. It should, however, calculate coolly whether Gen. Pinochet's regime is a sound long-term investment and whether there is any chance of genuine reform.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 10, 1801

LONDON.—Regarding the population of Ireland, a parliamentary paper issued on Saturday gives a preliminary report upon the census of Ireland for 1800. The incomplete, but almost final, report lists 1,466,546 people, of whom 2,197,739 are men, and 2,258,807 are females. This represents a decrease since 1801 of 238,248 persons, or 5.5 per cent.

Fifty Years Ago

June 10, 1926

LONDON.—The Prince of Wales today unveiled the memorial statue to the late Lord Kitchener on the Horse Guards Parade in St. James's Park. The Prince said that the simple inscription on the monument "Kitchener, 1850-1916, Erected by Parliament" was ample for the memory of the man whose most enduring monument will always be "Kitchener's Army."

Just as it is

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STREET
ART

Vincenzo Settembre, 7, left, and his brothers Luce, 5, and Mauro, 6, show off their entries in an exhibition of 1,000 drawings by Roman schoolchildren. The street project was organized by UNICEF.

United Press International.



Americans and the Great Wine Temperature Controversy

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—"Too warm," declared George Linton, a San Franciscan who recently took up wine importing. His pronouncement came as the fifth wine, a Chateau Lafite Rothschild 1961, was served during dinner the other night at Taillevent. It was the climax of the most privileged wine tour of France for nonprofessionals in anybody's recall.

At Mr. Linton's left, Odette Kahn, editor and owner of Cuisine et Vins de France, reached into her evening bag for a thermometer and dipped it into her crystal goblet.

"Nineteen degrees centigrade," she announced. "Acceptable."

Mr. Linton and the other U.S. wine lovers had been plumping for the fourth wine, a magnum of Chateau Cheval-Blanc 1964. Within a short time, however, they switched favorites, acknowledging that the qualities of the "beefier" Saint Emilion, as Mrs. Kahn described it, were eclipsed by the great staying power of the 1961 Pauillac.

Strictly speaking, Mrs. Kahn declared, "A Bordeaux should be tasted at 16 to 18 degrees centigrade. But at 19 degrees, this one is still cooler than the room (21 degrees). That is the criterion."

"I knew immediately it was a perfect wine," she went on, "be-

cause I approach all wines by my nose. There I make no mistakes. Only after sniffing for a few minutes do I bring a glass to my lips."

Commenting on an earlier oil-factory reaction, she said that she had never found anything to compare with a 1971 Haut-Batailly Pauillac served with the third course (a whole truffle wrapped in puff paste). "There was an aroma of the forest, moss, wet leaves."

The others at the table nodded in agreement.

The joys of wine tour had taken 14 Americans on a 16-day whirl of tastings (they learned to spit out en route), accompanied by carefully orchestrated meals. They had visited the cellars and family dining rooms of 40 chateaux and domaines, three triple-starred restaurants (Bocuse, Auberge de l'Ille, Taillevent), and three two-star restaurants (Boyer, Reims; Dubern, Bordeaux; Le Mere Michel, Vonnas).

Organizer

They had paid \$2,500 to the Canterbury Travel Agency in Kent, Conn., a fraction of the cost. The wine-growers had contributed \$10,000 in rarities from their private stocks, those best bottles that they hold back each year for personal pleasure.

This generosity was mainly a tribute to Richard Olney, the

Iowa-born authority on food and wine now transplanted to Provence. Canterbury had asked Sam Aaron, president of Sherry-Lehmann wine importers in New York, if he knew anybody who could organize such a pipe-dream trip.

"Only Richard Olney," he replied. Olney spent a year at it, coordinating the food and wines, obtaining invitations, worrying about the logistics.

"Richard's book, 'Simple French Food,' is the best book on French cooking that has ever appeared in the United States," said Simone Beck. "Except for one," she quickly added. (Mrs. Beck, Julia Child and Louisette Bertholle wrote "Mastering the Art of French Cooking.")

The other night at Taillevent, Mr. Olney recalled a few highlights from the tour, starting with a "1937 white Bouscault which broke my heart . . . a glorious caramel color and a complicated taste. It had been attacked by Botrytis, the pourriture noble (noble rot), which makes for great Sauternes, but rarely attacks the Graves."

Terrine

At Meursault, Lalou Bise Leroy, owner of Romanée-Conti, cooked the dinner and opened up two of the last bottles from her 1969 collection. To go with the wine,

three-star restaurant Jean Troisgros of Roanne sent Mrs. Leroy a supply of his terrine of thrush.

Olney cited a vanilla ice cream as cassis at the Domaine d'Auvray. Food and wine writer Joe Wilson wanted to take the cassis back to the United States in wholesale quantities. Mr. Olney described it as "a double crème de cassis," a pure concentration of the fresh fruit flavor in a suspension of alcohol.

At Haut-Brion, the group was treated to the regular chateau breakfast: grilled entrecôte with a sauce of butter and shallots. "It's a wonderful way to start a morning when there are dozens of wines ahead to taste," Olney observed.

Controversy

He cited as worthy of three stars two restaurants which executed his menus: Boyer outside of Reims and Chez La Mere Blanc in Vonnas, near Macon. Both now have two Michelin stars. He said that the 1975 Bordeaux shows promise; it may equal the great year of 1961. "One was more beautiful than another. It would be a great time to put down now for a keg and have the chateau raise it for you until bottling." (A keg contains 235 liters.)

As for the great temperature controversy, Mr. Olney had his own opinion: "A young Bordeaux

should be drunk cooler than an old Bordeaux and a Burgundy should really be at cellar temperature, 14 degrees. I am against *chambre-ty* a wine (drinking it to room temperature in advance of serving). That was all right in the 19th century when dining rooms were about 19 degrees, almost the same as the cellar. Wine opens up and develops in the glass. If it has been open too long in a warm room, it overdevelops and there is not much you can do about it."

"You have to know the rules in order to better respect the material at hand," he said. "Wine must be slightly cooler than the room to have a refreshing taste. I think a good champagne is the prettiest aperitif, because it leaves one's palate fresh to taste other wines that follow."

"I had the desire to create a spectacular experience for a small number of people," he said, in retrospect "and it was all high lights."

The departing wine-bibbers, although admitting it might take months to digest the experience, hoped there would be another spring tour of the vineyards in their lifetimes.

Olney, with no digestive problems, nonetheless, said that his only present desire is to retire to his Provencal hillside and paint.

OPERA IN AMERICA

Menotti's Bicentennial 'Hero'

By Paul Hume

PHILADELPHIA (UPI)—An opera about a man who has been asleep 10 years? Gian Carlo Menotti must be kidding. But he is not, and on that idea he has built his 17th opera, "The Hero," into a satire pecked with beautiful music.

"The Hero" had a triumphant premiere at the Academy of Music here last week in a performance by the Opera Company of Philadelphia, which commissioned it as a Bicentennial gift for the city and state.

"The Hero" is a comedy with some of the best music the prolific Menotti has ever written. (The premiere of his next work, "The Egg," is June 17 at the Washington Cathedral.)

Writing his own libretto, as he has in all his operas but one, Menotti has created a hero who is really an antihero.

David Murphy has been asleep, when the opera opens, "for 10 years and seven days." If he stays asleep one day longer, he will break the world record for "uninterrupted, natural sleep."

A Fortune

During Murphy's long sleep, his wife has made a fortune by letting glibbie tourists glimpse the comatose, sometimes snoring man in bed at \$3 a look.

The town doctor and the mayor, too, have not missed the chance to make money with parking lots, guided tours and views of David's house. There is even a statue, "paid for by the Rockefeller Foundation," which is to be unveiled at the precise minute the sleeping man breaks the world record.

But late in the afternoon of the 10th year, 7th day, David wakes up as naturally as you please, looks around and says, "Good morning."

His cousin Barbara, who has been taking care of him for most of the 10 years, drops the tray she is carrying and runs screaming to the bedroom door for his wife, Mildred. After Mildred has explained the whole situation to her husband, whom she is not entirely overjoyed to see back in action, she notifies the doctor and the mayor.

So David is faced with the question "Isn't an honest citizen better than a sham hero?" Shall he take a sleeping pill and let himself be knocked out until the record has been broken, or shall he live in open honesty and the hell with the fast money that has been piling up?

Menotti has a ball with the situation. He writes a witty text and never misses a trick in tying words and music together. There

is a marvelous scene when the wife and the doctor, who have become a very easy pair during the 10 years' sleep, remember that they taped David's sleep the entire decade.

At first Mildred thinks, "Oh, nobody would ever think of listening to 10 years of tape of a man sleeping!" But you should see the scene when she and the doctor go berserk, wiping out considerably more than 18 minutes of tape.

The second act closes with a love duet that matches anything Menotti has ever done, while the third act finale is a quartet full of surprises. It starts out in a beautiful, slow, brooding mood, and then, in a flash, switches to the best of all Italian comedy manners to end with a dawning flourish.

The production is a pr. of all, the stage director, one of the world's gen. this field, Menotti.

Christopher Keene, of a sparkling but app. tender account. Nancy David's nursing cousin, and Diane Curry as Mildred, could not be Dominic Cossa has you in David from the bus opens his eyes, while Griffith's doctor and G. dall's mayor carry off scenes easily.

In the Alfred Hitchcock, Menotti gave an. tory role. In the first scene, he walked on, younger whom he then so the child could see. big folks' heads.

What the French Government Wants to Do About Women

By Andreas Freund

PARIS (UPI)—The French government has given approval in principle to a five-year plan designed to move the status of women in this country closer to equality with men.

The plan was submitted recently to the Cabinet by the State Secretary for Women's Affairs, Françoise Giroud. Its more than 100 proposals range from the symbolic to the revolutionary and from the substantive to the utopian, in the view of most commentators.

The proposal to set up a national community service for girls leaving school at 16 and for others after graduating from high school appears properly revolutionary in this country. The compulsory service, with a duration of from four to six months, would, in the words of Mrs. Giroud, "establish equivalence between boys and girls," since the boys have their military service. Also, it would "mix social classes" and permit the girls to acquire "useful knowledge for facing the realities of life." Details of what, precisely, the community service would involve have not been disclosed.

Substantive proposals include financial relief for elderly women living alone and a special allocation of money to low-income mothers with children of up to three years. In the same category, it is being proposed that a parent staying home to look after a sick child should receive the equivalent of 50 per cent of his or her salary.

A control commission was to

weed out archaic stereo. male and female roles. books for girls up to the 12. It was proposed to a child, to be given his surname alternatively father's, or both names.

The plan also demands ment of the largely legislation that stipulates of salaries between men women doing the same. It calls on government, for refuse to sign business on with any company found of disregarding that legis.

The Cabinet's approval. ample in no way means the plan will not be modified. portant ways. For one, Mrs. Giroud admitted, the of the complete plan be costly—in the 18-bill range.

Finance Minister Jean. Fourcade is not a man to money from his tight. without putting up a fight.

A draft of the plan im. proved by the National. before becoming law. All the governing coalition he. jectly there, many of Fr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, conservative followers, voted for some of his legislation. As for liberal. voice and abortion laws, it was due to votes from the. tion.

So it was widely expect. that Mrs. Giroud's plan w. much watered down. The commentators noted, all p. posals are now at least one

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Swedish government study, the average Fiat will last 11.9 years.)

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FIAT

July 1976

Pound Gets Support from Bank of England

LONDON, June 9 (Reuters).—The Bank of England today gave support to sterling on the foreign exchange market, and the pound rose to 1.77 from 1.76 1/2.

The bank's intervention was said to be the result of a large sale of dollars for pounds on the London market.

The bank's action was seen as a signal that it was prepared to defend the pound at the current level.

The pound rose to 1.77 from 1.76 1/2, and the dollar fell to 68.00 from 68.10.

Industrial nations and the Bank for International Settlements agreed to make \$3.3 billion available to Britain to back up the faltering pound.

Although the pound at one stage rose to 1.80 yesterday morning, it later slipped to 1.77—the rate the Bank of England today appeared to be resolutely defending.

Heavy Spending

While there was no doubt that the Bank of England today spent big amounts to defend the pound, foreign exchange dealers said it was impossible to tell where the dollars were coming from—the reserves or from the standby credit, which is in effect an international overdraft, to be drawn when needed.

But bankers said the Bank of England would probably prefer to make use of the new facility, leaving the reserves intact so that no disrupting depletion is disclosed when the monthly figures are published at the beginning of July.

Since March, Britain has had to dip deeply into its precious foreign currency reserves to support sterling. Despite an International Monetary Fund credit of over \$800 million added in May, the reserves were still unusually low at the end of last month at \$5.4 billion.

The standby credit was at the Bank of England's disposal from the moment of the official announcement by central banks on Monday.

It is renewable after three months at Britain's option, with a final repayment date of Dec. 9.

May Borrow Again

If sterling revives during the six-month period, Britain could repay its overdraft ahead of schedule—but otherwise is ready to borrow again from the IMF to pay off the credit.

Any borrowing from the IMF would be from the second slice or "tranche" of money in the fund available to Britain—and would have economic policy conditions attached—perhaps more stringent cuts in public spending than at present planned.

Starting closed today at \$1.748, marginally up on last night's price of \$1.77, it was also steady against other major European currencies.

The British currency's overall depreciation against other leading currencies since the end of 1971 was reduced to 39.1 per cent from 39.2 per cent yesterday.

W. Germany Readies Tax Bill That Will Hit Foreign Firms

By James Furlong

BONN, June 9 (AP-DJ).—West German legislators are about to give final approval to a corporation tax reform bill that will eliminate double levies on dividends of domestic shareholders but increase the tax burden of foreign companies with German subsidiaries.

The bill, already well advanced in the legislative pipeline, is expected to clear the Bundestag and Bundesrat with ease prior to the summer recess in July and to go into effect next Jan. 1.

Representatives of all major parties have endorsed it.

The reform is designed to benefit German shareholders by eradicating the current double burden on dividends. The double burden consists of a corporation tax on company profits that is paid out in dividends, and income tax levied on private recipients of the dividends or further corporation tax levied on corporate recipients.

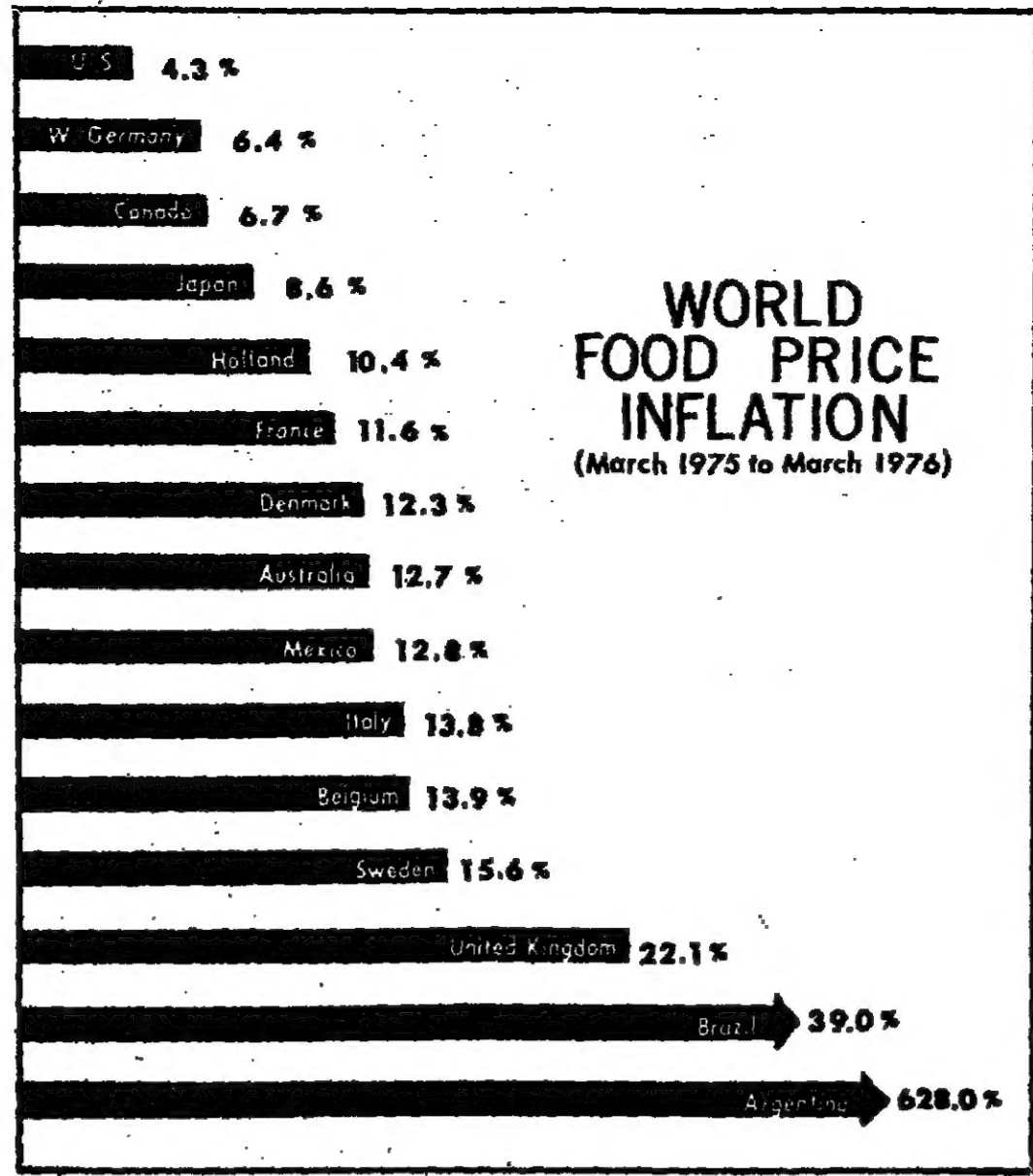
But the means by which this reform will be accomplished automatically entail higher tax for foreign parent companies with German units.

The Finance Ministry's attitude toward likely foreign attempts to renegotiate double taxation agreements in view of the new bill is likely to differ from case to case.

Split System

At present, Germany has a split corporation tax system that places a tax of 51 per cent on retained income of publicly owned companies and an effective levy of 24.56 per cent on income paid out as dividends. The new system will raise the corporation tax on retained income to 56 per cent and in final effect eliminate the corporation tax on dividends.

The bill proposes that corporations deduct 36 per cent of dividends from their taxable income.



Agriculture Department chart shows U.S. registering lowest food price inflation.

Double-Digit Inflation Returns, OECD Says

By Don Cook

PARIS, June 9.—Double-digit inflation has again emerged to shadow the general economic recovery which is under way in the major industrial nations of the world, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The regular monthly analysis by the OECD of consumer price trends among its 24 member states shows that inflation surged upward by an overall average of 1.1 per cent in April—as against increases of only 0.6 per cent in both February and March.

The "special factors" cited by the OECD were high seasonal food prices in both Japan and in Europe, and a leveling-off of the drop in food prices in Canada and the United States.

Most Report Rise

Meanwhile import prices appear to be on the rise again for the industrial countries, and this increase in the cost of primary commodities has begun to show up at retail price levels, particularly in Italy, Britain and Spain. Import price levels have also been boosted in Italy and Britain by the decline in the value of the lira and the pound.

Nevertheless, all of the larger members of the OECD except France and most of the smaller countries as well reported inflation to be on the increase from March to April.

The United States, which has managed one of the steadiest price records so far this year, doubled from 0.3 per cent for the three months since January to 0.4 per cent in April. Japan jumped from 0.4 per cent to 2.7 per cent, France held steady at 0.3 per cent while West Germany went up from 0.4 to 0.6 and Britain jumped from 0.5 to 1.3 per cent.

The countries which managed to hold steady or even reduce their inflation rate against this trend in April were Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

The overall inflation rate for the European members of the OECD was higher than the global average which includes Canada, the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. In Europe the rate for April was 1.3 per cent against the global 1.1 per cent.

World Slump Warning

GENEVA, June 9 (AP-DJ).—If the current recovery accelerates much further, it can easily "degenerate" into a new inflationary boom, leading quite probably to a new worldwide recession in 1977 or 1978, Emile van Lempe, secretary-general of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

The governments of OECD countries are urged to take steps to prevent such a scenario.

Exim Bank Lifts Down Payment in Export Financing

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Reuters).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank today issued new guidelines covering its export credit policies and said it expects that other major trading nations will issue similar sets of guidelines within the next two weeks.

The only substantive change the new guidelines make in U.S. export financing policies is to raise the minimum cash down payment that the borrower must make to 15 per cent from 10 per cent of the export contract value.

Chairman Stephen Doherty said that the increase in the down payment brings the United States closer into line with the practices followed by other countries.

Mr. Doherty said the bank's interest rate structure will remain virtually unchanged, with rates ranging from 8.25 to 9.5 per cent. Maximum rate payment term will remain at 10 years for less developed countries and 8.5 years for other countries.

The guidelines exempt agricultural commodities, aircraft, nuclear power plants, military sales and any credits which have a grant element of 25 per cent or more.

Stocks Drift Down in Dull Trade

NEW YORK, June 9 (IBT).—Prices backed off slowly in quiet trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as investors kept watch on the flow of news concerning the crisis in Lebanon.

The Dow Jones industrial average dipped 1.88 points to 968.09. It was ahead about 3 points early in the session.

Advancing issues edged declines by about 650 to about 950. Volume totaled 14.55 million shares, compared with 16.88 million yesterday.

Some analysts suggested that investors also may have been waiting for the latest weekly U.S. money supply figures, which are released each Thursday afternoon, and which often determine future trends of monetary policy and interest rates.

Data released in recent weeks appeared to suggest that the Federal Reserve may be able to avoid further credit tightening moves for the time being. And analysts said investors may be waiting for more evidence of this in tomorrow's figures.

Shell Oil, a strong feature, rose 4 5/8 to 75 1/2. A company spokesman said there were no corporate developments to account for the stock's rise.

National Semiconductor, edged up 3/4 to 42 1/4. It said fiscal fourth-quarter profits "will improve" over the third quarter's 27 cents a share.

United Nuclear, a volume leader, rose 1 1/8 to 39, while less active Stone & Webster climbed 1 3/8 to 56 3/4, and Utah International 1 1/8 to 57.

General Motors and Ford Motor surrendered fractions at 66 1/4 and 57, respectively. It was reported that both firms have tentative plans to boost 1977 truck prices.

Times Inc., hit by a strike, lost 1 1/4 to 58 1/8. Levi Strauss was off 7/8 to 40 1/2, with Hilton Hotels also down 7/8 to 15 5/8.

Tidewater Marine Service gained 1/2 to 35 3/4. It proposed a 2-for-1 stock split.

Prices on the Chicago Board

Options Exchange weakened, with declines topping advances, 254 to 196. Volume approximated 58,186 contracts compared with 58,021 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index dipped 0.08 to 101.49.

Soybean futures advanced strongly again on the Chicago Board of Trade, marking a four-day move of some 65 cents a bushel.

Corn futures rose 6 cents a bushel and oats and wheat 5 1/2 cents. Oats earlier in the session posted a limit move of 6 cents. Soybean meal advanced nearly 1/2 a ton while soy oil was up nearly 80 points, or about 1/2 cent a pound.

EEC Unit Gives Go-Ahead To Planned Steel Grouping

BRUSSELS, June 9 (AP-DJ).—The planned international grouping of steel makers of West Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and some Belgian steel producers does not require formal authorization from European Economic Community authorities under the treaty of the European Coal and Steel Community, the EEC Commission stated today.

The West German Steel Industry Federation representing the totality of the country's crude and rolled steel production, Luxembourg's ARBED SA, accounting for 39 per cent of that country's steel output, the Dutch-German steel NV Hoogovens group, representing all of the Netherlands' steel production, and Sidmar SA of Belgium, an ARBED subsidiary, agreed to loosely associate.

This group is aimed primarily at defending the steel industry's interest vis-à-vis the EEC Commission, the community's executive body, and to cooperate in organizing raw materials and energy supply and to exchange information on the production and employment situation within the associated enterprises.

French Critics

The intended association has come under fire in France, where some newspapers and politicians have called it a cartel aimed at dominating the EEC steel industry.

In a statement, the Commission said that the group would represent 45 per cent of the EEC's total raw steel production and 45 per cent of rolled-steel output.

The commission cited Article 48 of the Coal and Steel Community treaty, which states that the right of undertakings to form associations shall not be affected by the treaty.

Thus, the commission said, it is quite clear that the mere creation of the association does not require formal approval.

The commission made it clear, however, that it will closely watch all actions by the association and see to it that the rules of competition in the community are not violated.

EEC Concern

A major point of Commission concern is the planned streamlining of production within the association, steel sources close to the group said.

Industry representatives are in constant contact with the Commission to obtain its advice on how to draft crucial articles of the association agreement so as to avoid any later Commission objections, sources said.

Part of the association's intention is to avoid any over-production and to prevent creation of excessive capacity for one or the other rolled-steel product.

It will be these so-called "rationalization agreements" that ultimately require approval of the Commission, which is the supreme EEC anti-trust authority, industry officials said.

Stock Tables Unavailable

The IBT regrets that because of transmission difficulties it is unable to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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May 1976

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CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

Edited by Will Weng

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WEATHER

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(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

June 9, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (s)-semi-annual; (i)-irregularly.

(d) Alexander Fund	\$7.08	(e) Etc Income Fund	\$71.25
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd.	\$6.37	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	\$10.89
(d) Austral. Select Fd.	\$2.44	(d) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	\$24.72
BANK JULIUS BAEK & Co. Ltd.		(d) Leverage Cap Fd.	\$32.22
(d) Bearbond	\$F794.50	LYONS INTERNATIONAL MGT. S.A.	
(d) Combar	\$F791	- (w) L&T Multi-way Fd.	\$F796.51
(d) Combar	\$F791	- (w) Lyons Int'l Income	\$F729
(d) Stockbar	\$F791	(w) Luxfund	\$19.01
(w) Browninvest	\$13.58	(w) Luxfund	\$19.01
(w) Browninvest	\$13.58	(d) Mediobank Sel. Fund.	\$5.21
(d) Cna Secur. Growth Fd.	\$6.58	(d) Newirth Int'l Fund.	\$2.31
(d) C.G.P. Japan Fd.	\$7.79	(d) Newirth Int'l Fund.	\$2.31
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(w) N.A.M.E.	\$54.27
(w) Capital Int'l.	\$14.22	(w) Nippon Fund	\$24.41
(w) Capital Paris S.A.	\$7.39	(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd.	\$6.41
(d) Capital Restinvest.	\$F711.10	(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd.	\$6.41
(d) Capital Restinvest.	\$F711.10	(w) Pegasus Intern'l Fd.	\$5.22
(d) Citicred Fund	\$2.23	(d) Pusan Intern'l Fund.	\$1.52
(d) Citicred Fund	\$2.23	(d) Restinvest	\$7.82
(d) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$831.06	(d) Restinvest	\$7.82
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.	\$1.46	(d) Safe Trust Fund	\$10.11
(w) Convert. Bond Fd. & Certs ..	\$1.46	(w) Samurai Portfolio	\$F943.35
(w) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	\$6.59		

BENEFIT FUNDS:		
(1) Canaccord	\$F645	
(2) C.E. Fund-Retire	\$F710	
(3) C.E. Fund-Inv	\$F745	
(4) Canaccord Variable	\$F745	
(5) C.E. Fund-Retire	\$F745	
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BOOKS

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE
A Biography

By Peter Rowland. Macmillan. Illustrated. 872 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

DAVID Lloyd George's life encompassed "an incredible span of British and world history. In American terms, he was born in the first presidency of Abraham Lincoln and he died in the final days of the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In his 82 years he has witnessed the North Wales poverty and obscurity to become Britain's prime minister in the darkest days of World War I, world statesman at Versailles, then elder statesman in the long and sometimes cantankerous twilight of his career. Along the way he laid the foundations of the welfare state and negotiated the settlement under which what is now the Irish Republic was established.

If Lloyd George is remembered as well by many Americans, it is probably as the man of Versailles—white-haired and mustached, good looking, rather stubby and more moderate in expressing his views than the more colorful than the rapacious Clemenceau. He might also be recalled as an early proponent of a second front in France in World War II, a decision that Churchill took only with great reluctance. Although Lloyd George may now be on the periphery of memories, this biography will serve as a good, readable introduction to him in British political history. From about 1905, when Lloyd George first entered Parliament, through World War II, it will also serve as a succinct, careful and judicious account of what surely is more than an ordinarily fascinating man.

Born into a Baptist family and reared by an uncle who was a lay preacher after his father's death, Lloyd George grew to adulthood with the firm conviction that the Welsh farm and laboring poor were miserably treated by the landed gentry and industrialists, mostly British and Church of England nabobs. This young man, of course, spoke out against his betters in the bold language that in later cases was a lawyer or in defense of the rights of the disadvantaged.

As a schoolboy striving Euclid.

he first became convinced of his specialness. "I believe I am a genius," he remarked at the time, and this was a conviction that never deserted him. He did, nonetheless, do a vast amount of work to burnish his natural talents.

As a child David George had learned to sing in Welsh and for years he had absorbed by osmosis the flow of the spoken word as perfected by the most famous Irish preachers. Once he had added to these a careful knowledge of his subject, he quickly became one of the most melodramatic and effective political orators of the age. He could hold an audience for an hour and 30 minutes and leave them informed and emotionally spent.

Peter Rowland seems convinc-

Lloyd George's personal life was replete with women. Attracted to them and they to him, he was for years always between women's sheets. His eldest son, Richard, took the most sophisticated view. His father had a most no hobbies, save for go. He was a wildly erratic player, and women constituted no more than a passing avocation. Richard said, "This was also a view that Lloyd George's first wife, Margaret, also came to adopt. She felt totally secure in her husband's love, and so she dismissed his liaisons as trifling fancies, which they were, except for one. That was Frances Stevenson, who from 1912 on was his official mistress and who was married to him late in his 80th year, two years after Margaret's death."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	O	L	S	E	C	A	D	E	S	T	A	T
R	O	O	T	T	E	R	R	A	P	E	R	
U	N	D	E	F	E	A	T	E	D	E	R	
R	I	V	E	S	I	A	N	C	E	S	P	E
A	P	P	L	E	S	P	E	R	K	A	N	Y
T	R	O	A	S	A	B	I	S	L	E	G	M
P	O	I	N	T	A	N	C	I	S	T	E	
R	E	T	E	R	E	N	E	R	E			
R	E	T	L	O	D	E	J	E	S	T	E	D
B	E	L	L	E	M	O	N	T				

JELL SEEST GUS
OVAL SIXTHSENSE
VINE ISERE MAX
ELKS STCYR SHAY

BRIDGE

-By Alan Truscott

The diagrammed deal provides a textbook example of cross-ruffing technique. South showed

the hearts and diamonds in turn when East opened with a natural bid of two clubs. He reached a sound contract of five diamonds and received a club lee and continuation.

NORTH
 ♠ A86543
 ♥ 5
 ♦ AJ10

' He now began the crossruff, knowing that he wanted to ruff three hearts in the dummy. After the heart ace and a ruff, he discarded a heart on the spade ace.

	WEST	EAST (D)
	♠ K1072	♠ QJ9
	♥ K9864	♥ J10
	♦ 42	♦ Q3
	♣ 52	

He then ruffed a spade and ruffed another heart with the diamond ace, the key play. A ruff with the jack would have allowed East to overruff and play a trump. He then led the

South then ruffed a spade with

the diamond king, guarding	2 ♣	2 ♥	Pass	2 ♣
against an unlikely overruff on his	Pass	3 ♦	Pass	4 ♦
left, and ruffed his last heart with	Pass	5 ♦	Pass	Pass
the diamond jack. The defenders	Pass			

NORTH
 ♠ A86543
 ♥ 5
 ♦ A J 10
 ♣ 1074

WEST
 ♠ K1072
 ♥ K9864
 ♦ 42
 ♣ 52

EAST (D)
 ♠ QJ9
 ♥ J10
 ♦ Q3
 ♣ A Q J 986

SOUTH

♠ —
 ♥ AQ732
 ♦ K98765
 ♣ K3
 North and South were vul-

East	South	West	North
2 ♣	2 ♥	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	3 ♦	Pass	4 ♦
Pass	5 ♦	Pass	Pass
Pass			

هكذا من الأهل

